

conclusion tomorrow afternoon and vote on this bill tomorrow afternoon and take up one of the other bills so we can move these bills along. This bill came out of our committee unanimously. We have taken care of most of the amendments in our committee. We will cooperate with you in every way to give you advance notice on the votes. If we can find out the number of amendments that are coming, we might even be able to make arrangements that we would vote early tomorrow morning on the amendments on this bill and just have one vote on the executive calendar.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, through you to the distinguished chairman of the committee, I have spoken to Senator BYRD today, and he may want to give a statement today. But he has indicated he certainly does tomorrow. He and I have talked. There are a number of people who at this stage have not indicated they want to offer amendments, but they do wish to make statements on this very important bill. At this stage there are four or five Senators wishing to do that. That will take a little bit of time in the morning but should not take a lot of time. I only know of four or five. And as soon as I learn about amendments, I will certainly let the distinguished ranking member know about those amendments.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2004

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of H.R. 2658, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2658) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2004, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The distinguished Senator from Alaska is recognized.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, it is my privilege and honor once again to present to the Senate the Defense appropriations bill for fiscal year 2004. This bill reflects a bipartisan approach that Senator INOUE and I have tried to maintain during the time we have served together on the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. It is always a great pleasure for me to work with him and with his staff member Charlie Houy. We believe we have a bill that will meet the approval of the Senate with very few amendments.

This bill was reported out of the full Appropriations Committee on July 9 by a unanimous vote; 29 Senators voted in favor of it and no Senator objected to

it. We have sought to recommend a balanced bill to the Senate. We believe it addresses the key requirements for readiness, quality of life, and the reconstitution of our military force.

While we are debating this bill on the floor today, there are hundreds of thousands of men and women in uniform forward deployed and serving our country abroad. They are performing superbly and we are proud of what they are accomplishing.

The Department of Defense now faces three critical and often competing challenges:

First, conducting simultaneous combat and near-combat operations in numerous theaters at the same time—Iraq, Afghanistan, Bosnia, and Kosovo, to name a few. We have forces spread throughout the world, deployed in more areas and in more strange circumstances than at any time in the history of this country;

Secondly, keeping the readiness of this force at high levels, ready to respond when called upon to carry out the global war on terrorism, is another great challenge;

Lastly, transforming the Department to meet future challenges. We must ensure that our military forces are ready to meet whatever lies ahead as we move through the 21st century.

Transformation is necessary to ensure that U.S. forces continue to operate from a position of overwhelming military advantage.

Transformed forces are also essential for deterring conflict, dissuading adversaries, and assuring others of our commitment to a peaceful world.

This bill Senator INOUE and I present today reflects a prudent balance among all three of these challenges. It recommends \$368.6 billion in discretionary budget authority programs for the Department of Defense. This is \$3.2 billion below the President's request but within our 302(b) allocations for the Defense subcommittee.

As the Senate will recall, we completed action on a \$62.6 billion Iraq supplemental appropriations bill for the Department of Defense in mid-April. This bill rescinds \$3.157 billion of those supplemental funds that are not currently required by the Department.

This measure is fully consistent with both the objectives of the administration and the Senate-passed 2004 National Defense authorization bill.

It honors the commitments we have to our Armed Forces. It helps ensure that they will continue to have good leadership, first-rate training, modernized equipment, and quality infrastructure. It also fully funds key readiness programs critical to the global war on terrorism.

These recommendations will make continued progress in supporting our military personnel, their families, and modernizing the force. As always, those are our first priorities.

In highlighting several of the key initiatives, I note the following:

This bill funds an average military pay raise of 4.15 percent and provides \$210 million to fund increases in family separation allowances and imminent danger pay.

It does not recommend consolidation of Guard and Reserve personnel appropriations with their respective active component appropriations.

For the Army, it is additional funding for their transformation initiative—the Stryker brigade combat teams.

For the Navy, additional submarine refuelings, advance procurement of LPD-23, and fully funding the last increment of the LHD-8.

For the Air Force, it is fully funding the C-17 aircraft and funding acquisition of 22 F-22 Raptor aircraft.

In light of the contributions of the Guard and Reserve forces and deployments to the Balkans, Afghanistan, and Iraq, this bill adds \$700 million of nondesignated equipment funding—specifically for the Reserve components.

The proposal before the Senate funds the President's request for missile defense.

Finally, let me once again thank my cochairman, Senator INOUE, for his support and friendship and invaluable counsel on this bill. I urge the Chair to recognize him for any statement he wishes to make.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii is recognized.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise to express my very strong support for this measure. The committee has produced a bipartisan bill which reflects well on the committee and on the Senate.

It has often been said that foreign policy debates should stop at the water's edge. This bill holds true to that principle. This bill provides for our Nation's defense without letting politics drive the recommendations.

I commend our chairman, the Senator from Alaska, for the bill being brought to the Senate this afternoon. This important measure provides the spending necessary for the Defense Department for fiscal year 2004. The total in the bill is about \$369 billion, as noted by the chairman. It is \$3.2 billion below the amount requested by the President, but it is the same as the subcommittee's 302(b) allocation.

Mr. President, I don't intend to reiterate all of the details the chairman has outlined. Suffice it to say that the bill fully funds our military personnel programs, including the authorized pay raise. It provides sufficient funding to meet our readiness requirements for the coming year, and it also increases funding for DOD's critical transformation programs.

I wish to inform all of my colleagues that consistent with the administration's request, no funds are included in this bill for the ongoing operations in Afghanistan and Iraq.

A portion of the fiscal year 2003 supplemental funds provided this year will remain available in the coming year to help offset these needs. But I believe it

should be made clear that an additional supplemental funding will most likely be required in the next fiscal year. Only a dramatic improvement in the situation in Iraq and in Afghanistan would obviate the need for additional funding for these purposes.

I want to offer my personal thanks to the chairman for increasing funding in support of the Army's Stryker brigades and the C-17. These two programs are critical to the military's transformation plans. The added funding will greatly assist DOD in meeting its goals.

The Chairman has presented us with a very good bill, and I encourage all of you to support it wholeheartedly.

I wish to join my chairman and the Members of the Senate in extending our gratitude and admiration for the men and women who are serving us this day. I hope this measure in some small way will indicate to them our gratitude and our great admiration.

I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada is recognized.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, the managers of this bill, of course, are two of the most talented and experienced men who serve in the Senate and who have ever served here, and their cooperation and partnership in moving this bill through the Senate in years past has been legendary. I am sure this year will be no different.

The work that has been done in the Defense Subcommittee has created a lot of jobs. There is no question about that. It is one of the bright spots in the economic pattern of our country. As a result of what is going on in defense, jobs have been created. But it is not that way throughout most of the economy. Most of the economy is in dire jeopardy, suffering all kinds of problems. I know we all wish the news about unemployment would get better, but it keeps getting worse. That is unfortunate.

Late last week, the Labor Department released some of the worst news we have had in a long time as relates to the economy. The number of U.S. workers filing for unemployment benefits rose to a 20-year high, 439,000. Since President George Bush took office, we have lost more than 3.1 million jobs—it is quickly approaching 3.2 million jobs—in the private sector.

Unemployment overall jumped last month to 6.4 percent. That does not include those who have given up hope and stopped looking for work and are not included in the 6.4 percent. If we counted all the people chronically unemployed, people who simply cannot find a full-time job, the total unemployment rate would be almost 11 percent. Even worse, we find that the unemployment rate for African Americans, Hispanics, and Asians is higher, and for teenagers who look for summer jobs to help pay for expenses during the school year, the job is especially bleak.

In Nevada, we have just in the lower figure—that is the 6.4 percent; that is

those who are not chronically unemployed—some 55,000 people who cannot find work. People want work. They know the American dream begins with a good job. It begins with owning a home. It begins with giving your children a good education and building a better community. But all this starts with a good job.

I have on this chart what has happened since this President has taken office. During the Clinton administration, some 23 million new jobs were created. In this administration, we have a President, for the first time since we have been keeping numbers, who in multiyears has lost jobs. As I indicated, we are approaching 3.2 million.

On this chart, we can see that when he took office, there were 5.9 million unemployed Americans. Now there are 9.4 million. It is easy to talk about numbers and percentages. Every one of these numbers is made up of people who are looking for work.

I was talking to the junior Senator from Washington. It is hard to comprehend these numbers, but Boeing laid off 35,000 people at once. All at once, 35,000 people got blue slips. We are laying off people all the time.

As I have indicated, we have in Nevada tens of thousands of people who cannot find work, and Nevada has a better unemployment record than a lot of places.

Each person who makes up these numbers is someone who was working for Boeing, who was working someplace, and is willing to work anyplace, but cannot find a job.

You can look at a doctor's chart and find out what is wrong with a patient. I think we need to look at this chart and recognize that this patient, the American economy, is in deep trouble. We have people who simply need a job.

The President has not prescribed anything I know of to increase employment other than tax cuts. If tax cuts had been the answer to solve the problems in the economy, the first go-round of tax cuts would have been just the thing.

It did not work; so what does he do? He comes back and says: We are going to have this economy running well; we are going to cut taxes some more. He cut taxes some more.

We had a surplus when this President took office when the unemployment numbers were below 6 percent. We had a situation where we had a surplus over 10 years of more than \$7 trillion. That surplus is gone. It is zero. This year, we will have the largest deficit in the history of the world. It will be around \$600 billion. We see the printed figures in newspapers and commentary on television. It is over \$400 billion, approaching \$500 billion. Of course, that does not take into consideration the fact that the Social Security surpluses are placed in there to mask the overall deficit.

The President said: Things were not so good when I got the economy. You

cannot pass the buck, as President Truman said.

The buck stops at his office. What we have found is massive unemployment. We have hemorrhaging of the economy. We find that some of this is related to the war on terrorism—we realize that—about 20 to 25 percent of it. The rest is just bad economic policy.

What the President inherited was an incredible record of job growth. I repeat what I said a moment ago, 23 million new jobs in 8 years. Every one of those new jobs was another door of opportunity opening. Every one of these job losses is a door of opportunity closing. Every time a job has disappeared, the American dream has slipped from another family's grasp.

What should we do? I think it is clear what has been going on has not worked. We tried the tax cut route once, and it did not work. We tried it again, and it is still not working. We are all against taxes. It would be great if no one had to pay taxes. In fact, people would rather have a strong, vibrant economy than have these tax cuts, of course, that go to those people who are better off in our economy, the so-called elite.

Let's do something different. I would expect if things are going so bad, maybe we should have another round of tax cuts. I am afraid that is what we are going to hear from this administration. Instead of more tax breaks for the elite, who have plenty, we need to do something to create jobs for those who cannot find work.

Prior to September 11, I had a program called the American Marshall Plan. It was a program where we would spend money in the public sector creating jobs—water systems, sewer systems, bridges, roads, dams. Every State of the Union has massive projects on the drawing board that we cannot fund. The Energy and Water Development Subcommittee, of which I am ranking member and Senator DOMENICI is now the chairman—I was the chairman a short time ago—we have hundreds of water projects we have authorized and for which we cannot pay. There are hundreds of them. Should we deauthorize them? These are not water projects just to make people feel good. They are flood projects. They are massive projects.

I traveled to the State of Washington with Senator CANTWELL to look at the Hanford Project. They call it the Hanford reservation where nuclear projects have taken place since World War II. They have some tremendous problems with nuclear waste. I traveled there. I traveled also to Yakima, WA, and met with a group of people, Democrats and Republicans, about a public works project they believe would be so important. It would help the Columbia River. It would help the Yakima River. It would help growth in that area in many different ways. We can authorize another water project, one that is badly needed. We have to figure a way to pay for these projects, expend money for these projects.

For every billion dollars we spend on a public works project, whether it is highways, putting in a sewer system in a State, city, or county, we create 47,000 high-paying jobs, jobs where people will buy refrigerators, furniture, cars, and homes. Those 47,000 jobs create more jobs. It seems if we spend a few billions doing that rather than just tax cuts that have not created any jobs we would be so much better off.

The average school in America is approaching 50 years of age. Then there are places such as Clark County, Nevada where we have to build as many as 18 new schools a year just to keep up with the growth. We need help building these schools. We need help on roads, bridges.

There was an article last week in the newspapers about 40 percent of all bridges in the United States are in a state of disrepair. We have some bridges we have had to stop people from traveling over. Some schoolbuses let the kids out and let the kids walk across the bridges, and they climb back on the bus when they get on the other side because the bridges are in such a state of disrepair.

There are broken water pipes. I held a hearing prior to September 11. There were mayors of the city of Atlanta, Las Vegas—I am trying to think of the other cities around the country. Atlanta, I have that stuck in my mind because it was such a terrible situation. In fact, the mayor said, I am looking forward to my term ending because then I will not have to wake up every morning wondering if the water system is broken down. It is old, dilapidated, decayed. To do their water system is going to cost billions of dollars.

Some of the water pipes in existence in Washington, DC, are 150 years old. One wonders if there are leaks and problems. Of course there are.

I will not go through all the other mayors who appeared but there are significant problems. We need to help them. We can do that with public works dollars. It has to be done some time anyway. Why not do it now to help stimulate this economy? We can create new jobs by promoting new technologies and producing energy from renewable nonpolluting sources. Those will not only create jobs, they will help us achieve energy independence. We can save existing jobs by helping our financially burdened States so they do not have to raise taxes on working families or small businesses.

I think it speaks volumes if we look around the country. I spoke today to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. The legislature is having trouble

determining how they are going to fund all the things that are required to be done in the State of Pennsylvania. The Governor is waiting for the legislature to determine how they are going to do that.

In the State of Nevada, the Governor of the State of Nevada had to call three or four special sessions of the State legislature to try to figure out a way to fund the budget they had passed. They could not do it. The Governor filed a lawsuit with the Nevada Supreme Court and the court ruled as to how the legislature is going to fund the money. What a crazy way to do business.

The reason the States and local governments are having all of these problems is the Federal Government has backed off on many commitments that we have had. We have passed on burdens to the States, unfunded mandates, in education and in homeland security. The States are paying for this, local governments are paying for this, and that is why we find 47 of the 50 States in deep financial trouble.

The king of financial troubles, of course, is the State of California, with a deficit of some \$35 billion. The tiny State of Nevada had a deficit of a billion dollars. There is a constitutional requirement in Nevada that they have to balance the budget. Therefore the Supreme Court had to get into that.

We can reverse this awful trend. We can save the jobs we have and help create new ones but we have to be willing to do something different than what is going on now.

I, again, applaud my two friends and mentors, role models, who are managing this bill. I am confident that if we have a bill that has their fingerprints on it, it is something that is good for the national security of this country and I am sure in a reasonably short period of time this bill will become law.

As I indicated in my conversations this morning with the majority leader and the chairman of the committee, I know several people who want to speak on this issue. I do not see a lot of amendments but there will be some amendments on this legislation in an attempt to make it better than what it is. I look forward to working with my two friends to move this legislation along as quickly as possible.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

AMENDMENT NO. 1217

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, there is a substitute amendment at the desk and I ask for its consideration. For the information of all Senators, the

amendment is the text of the Senate-reported bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] proposes an amendment numbered 1217.

(The text of the amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

Mr. STEVENS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 15 minutes as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Mr. ALEXANDER are found in today's RECORD under "Morning Business.")

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I rise in support of S. 1382, the Department of Defense appropriations bill for fiscal year 2004, as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

I commend the distinguished chairman and the ranking member for bringing the Senate a carefully crafted spending bill within the Subcommittee's 302(b) allocation and consistent with the discretionary spending cap for 2004.

The pending bill provides \$369.2 billion in budget authority and \$389.9 billion in outlays in fiscal year 2004 for the Department of Defense. Of these totals, \$528 million is for mandatory programs.

The bill provides \$368.637 billion in discretionary budget authority, \$25 billion less than the subcommittee's 302(b) allocation. The bill provides \$389.371 billion in discretionary outlays, \$16 million below the 302(b) allocation. Pursuant to an agreement with the administration, the bill provides \$3.062 billion less budget authority than was in the President's Defense budget request. These funds were shifted to other nondefense spending bills.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the Budget Committee scoring of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1382, DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS, 2004, SPENDING COMPARISONS, SENATE-REPORTED BILL

[Fiscal Year 2004 (in millions of dollars)]

	General purpose	Mandatory	Total
Senate-reported bill:			
Budget authority	368,637	528	369,165
Outlays	389,371	528	389,899
Senate 302(b) allocation:			
Budget authority	368,662	528	369,190
Outlays	389,387	528	389,915

S. 1382, DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS, 2004, SPENDING COMPARISONS, SENATE-REPORTED BILL—Continued

[Fiscal Year 2004 (in millions of dollars)]

	General purpose	Mandatory	Total
2003 level:			
Budget authority	426,621	393	427,014
Outlays	393,835	393	394,228
President's request:			
Budget authority	371,699	528	372,227
Outlays	393,220	528	393,748
House-passed bill:			
Budget authority	368,662	528	369,190
Outlays	388,836	528	389,364
SENATE-REPORTED BILL COMPARED TO:			
Senate 302(b) allocation:			
Budget authority	(25)		(25)
Outlays	(16)		(16)
2003 level:			
Budget authority	(57,984)	135	(57,849)
Outlays	(4,464)	135	(4,329)
President's request:			
Budget authority	(3,062)		(3,062)
Outlays	(3,849)		(3,849)
House-passed bill:			
Budget authority	(25)		(25)
Outlays	535		535

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Totals adjusted for consistency with scorekeeping conventions.
Prepared by SBC Majority Staff, 7/10/2003.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHAMBLISS). The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, just before I left the floor, I asked that the substitute amendment, which is the text of the Senate-reported bill, be reported. I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate adopt this amendment, make it original text for the purpose of further amendment, and the usual boilerplate language that goes along with that. But I would like to proceed at that point, and I do have Senator BYRD's concurrence on this at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 1217) was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. I yield the floor.

Mr. President, I understand the Senator from New Mexico wishes some time.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 20 minutes as in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The remarks of Mr. BINGAMAN are printed in today's RECORD under "Morning Business.")

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I have now served with 11 Directors of Intelligence during my tenure as a Senator. I think I have known each of them personally. In fact, my roots in connection with the intelligence process go back to World War II when I flew an OSS plane into China frequently, and I have had a great deal of interest in the CIA and its operations.

I have learned in that timespan that intelligence—good intelligence—is essential to force projection and protection of our Nation. Unfortunately, we cannot publish a list of the numerous occasions in which men and women in the intelligence community have literally saved the lives of U.S. military and civilian personnel. Sometimes I wish we could tell the whole story. It

would put into better perspective the few mistakes the intelligence community sometimes makes.

However, mistakes in interpreting intelligence data can and will be made. The CIA has not often admitted blame for serious mistakes. Taking responsibility has not been their strong suit in the past, and I have not always been happy with the information the CIA has produced.

In working with the intelligence chief, George Tenet, to fully disclose information we have needed to determine proper funding levels in our Appropriations Committee for programs and projects he oversees, I can assure the Senate he has always been fair, just, and open with us.

Mr. Tenet is responsible for the accuracy of intelligence information his agency provides to the President and the Congress, and he has now acknowledged the CIA's error in interpreting data relating to the President's State of the Union comment about Iraq.

For this I think he should be commended, and that is why I have come to the floor: to commend him for his action. Few in this town often take the clear path to acknowledge error. The intelligence and defense committees are rightly investigating the events leading up to this mistake, but I am hopeful that as the Congress and the executive branch proceed to determine how this mistake occurred, all realize that those of us who work with him on a daily basis, including the President, trust and rely on George Tenet and are ready to defend him as a good man and excellent DCI and a man of intelligence, honesty, and candor.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I have been conferring with our staff, with Senator INOUE's staff, and with Senator INOUE. We request any Member who wants to present an amendment for inclusion in a managers' package to disclose that amendment to us by 3 tomorrow afternoon. We make that request because we do have the necessity of having full disclosure of what is in that package. It is often easier to handle some of these very small amendments that move money from one place to another or have a particular interest for one post or one military establishment or another, and we prefer to handle it in the way of offering those as one series of amendments in a managers' package if we can.

We cannot do that unless people come forward and contact us. We have knowledge of several Members who have small amendments of that type, and we wish them to know at this time that in order to get this package cleared in advance with Senator MCCAIN and others we want to have those disclosed to us by 3 tomorrow or the Members will be compelled to offer the amendments individually.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1224, 1225, 1226, AND 1227 EN BLOC

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk for Senator INHOFE to make available from amounts available for research, development, test and evaluation, Air Force, \$4 million for cost-effective composite materials for manned and unmanned flight structures.

I also send to the desk an amendment for Senator DODD to increase the

amount of Army RDT&E funds available for the broad area unmanned responsive resupply operations aircraft program.

I also send an amendment to the desk by Senator SNOWE to set aside Navy operation maintenance funds for the Navy Pilot Human Resources Call Center in Cutler, ME.

I also send an amendment to the desk for Senator BREAUX to make available from amounts available for research, development, test and evaluation, Navy, \$4 million for Navy integrated manufacturing development.

I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], for other Senators, proposes amendments numbered 1224 through 1227 en bloc.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be agreed to en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments were agreed to en bloc, as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1224

(Purpose: To make available from amounts available for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Air Force, \$4,000,000 for cost effective composite materials for manned and unmanned flight structures)

Insert after section 8123 the following:

SEC. 8124. Of the amount appropriated by title IV of this Act under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE", up to \$4,000,000 may be available for cost effective composite materials for manned and unmanned flight structures (PE#0602103F).

AMENDMENT NO. 1225

(Purpose: To increase the amount of Army RDT&E funds available for the Broad Area Unmanned Responsive Resupply Operations (BURRO) aircraft program (PE 0603003A))

On page 120, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

SEC. 8124. Of the total amount appropriated by title IV under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY", up to \$3,000,000 may be used for the Broad Area Unmanned Responsive Resupply Operations aircraft program.

AMENDMENT NO. 1226

(Purpose: To set aside Navy operation and maintenance funds for the Navy Pilot Human Resources Call Center, Cutler, Maine)

On page 120, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

SEC. 8124. Of the total amount appropriated by title II under the heading "OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY" for civilian manpower and personnel management, up to \$1,500,000 may be used for Navy Pilot Human Resources Call Center, Cutler, Maine.

AMENDMENT NO. 1227

(Purpose: To make available from amounts available for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Navy, \$4,000,000 for Navy Integrated Manufacturing Development)

Insert after section 8123 the following:

SEC. 8124. Of the amount appropriated by title IV of this Act under the heading "RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST, AND EVALUATION, NAVY", up to \$4,000,000 may be available for Navy Integrated Manufacturing Development.

Mr. STEVENS. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. INOUE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, this is an example of some of the amendments that we are trying to process as quickly as possible. They have been referred to Members involved, including Senator MCCAIN. They have been cleared for action. I urge Members of the Senate to come forward if they have such amendments so we might be able to dispose of them this afternoon.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, for the leader, I ask unanimous consent that at 5:30 today the Senate proceed to executive session and an immediate vote on the confirmation of Calendar No. 293, Samuel Der-Yeghiayan, of Illinois to be a U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, without further intervening action or debate; provided further that immediately following that vote, Calendar No. 292, Robert Brack, to be a U.S. District Judge for the District of New Mexico, be confirmed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that following that action, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. REID. Reserving the right to object, I believe this will be the 137th and 138th judge we have approved of President Bush, and only two have been opposed. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, a few minutes ago I misspoke in my reservation of objection. I indicated that it was the 137th judge we would approve. It is 135.

The first one would be 134. The second would be 135. I exaggerated by two. I want that stricken from the record. I didn't exaggerate. I simply made a calculation that was wrong. We have approved 135 judges for President Bush, and we have stopped two. The record is 135 to 2.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ENSIGN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business until the hour of 5:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STEVENS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 10 minutes in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I believe the Senate will be voting this afternoon on a judiciary nomination, but in the meantime, most of this afternoon, and I expect tomorrow and perhaps even the next day, we will be on one of the most important appropriations bills we consider in the Senate, and that is the appropriation for the Department of Defense.

Most of us know that in recent years we have been faced with some very unusual circumstances that deal with national security both at home and around the world. National security is critically important to this country, both protecting our homeland against acts of terrorism and also dealing with trouble spots around the world that threaten our national interests.

So as we consider a bill providing the funds for our national defense through the Department of Defense, I wish to say a couple of things. First, I thank Senator STEVENS and Senator INOUE. I happen to serve on the subcommittee on which they are chairman and ranking member, and I think they have